



**Session 3:**  
**Institutionalization towards Low-  
Carbon Green Growth  
Framing Presentation**

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# Background and Objective

- **Background**
  - No clear definition of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)
  - Flexibility over definition/scope of NAMAs according to developing countries' national circumstances
  - Developing countries are encouraged to submit NAMAs to UNFCCC
  - **NAMAs provides an opportunity to set countries on a pathway to low-carbon development/green growth**
- **Challenge**
  - Many of ASEAN countries have not submitted NAMAs yet, and still under formulation stage
  - Those submitted NAMAs (Indonesia, Singapore, Cambodia) are in process of making implementation plans
- **This Session's Objective**
  - Address the issues related to **national institutional arrangement** for realizing low-carbon green growth by exploring
    - 1) **mainstreaming** climate change mitigation into national development plans/strategies
    - 2) ways to streamline **institutional congestion** among seemingly related mitigation initiatives in Asian countries

# Essential Elements for NAMA Formulation: Three Dimensions

NAMAs should be formulated on national consensus, and linked to national development priorities.

- NAMAs need to be based a good understanding of the current and future emissions trends and cost implications.

→ ***Technical dimension***

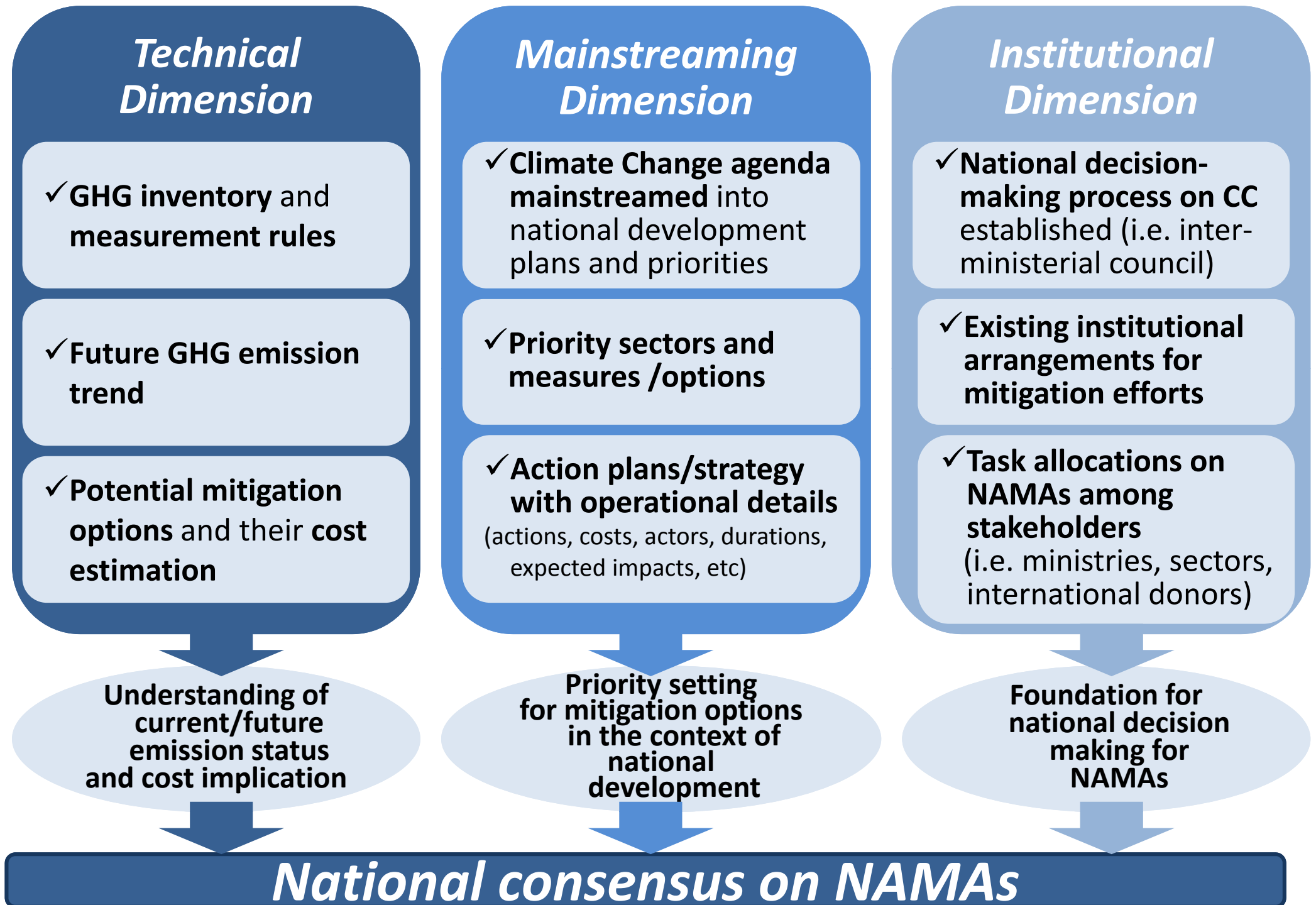
- NAMAs need to be embedded in national priorities.

→ ***Mainstreaming dimension***

- NAMAs need to be formulated through a cross-ministerial decision-making process which can coordinate and reconcile diverse interests.

→ ***Institutional dimension***

# Essential Elements of Formulating a NAMA: Three Dimensions



# Technical Dimension

	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Viet Nam	Indonesia	Thailand
<b>GHG inventory, measurement rules</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First National Communication 2002 (INC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INC 2000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INC 2003, Second National Communication (SNC) 2010</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INC 1999, SNC 2011/12</li> <li>• Legal base for inventory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FNC 2000, SNC 2011</li> <li>• T-VER scheme (2013)</li> </ul>
<b>Future GHG emission projection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2020 projection (INC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No reference in INC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SNC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector-based projection, 2020 BAU (SNC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No projection (SNC)</li> <li>• Sector-based projections</li> </ul>
<b>Potential mitigation options &amp; their cost estimation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation potential estimate in key sectors</li> <li>• No reference to cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No reference in INC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 28 mitigation options in 3 sectors &amp; their cost estimates (SNC)</li> <li>• MAC (DNDC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation options in 6 sectors, some of which have cost estimation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable Energy Development Plan (REDP)</li> <li>• Energy Efficiency Plan</li> </ul>

- Different levels of **in-house technical capacity** across countries
  - Room for further improving technical capacity to capture GHG emission trends with BAU estimates, mitigation potentials, costs → **Sense of ownership on NAMAs**
- **Remaining challenges** over data collection, data sharing across different ministries
  - Existing efforts: institutional arrangement for inventories (Indonesia), voluntary emission reduction schemes with robust accounting rules (Thailand, Indonesia)

# Mainstreaming Dimension

	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Viet Nam	Indonesia	Thailand
<b>Mainstreaming mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Development Strategies and Plans 2009-2013 (NDSP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7<sup>th</sup> National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NEDP7)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schedule and leading agency (National Target Program to Respond to Climate Change: NTPRCC 2008)</li> <li>National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS 2010)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mid-term National Development Plan (RPJM 2010-2014)</li> <li>Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Master Plan for Climate Change (draft)</li> <li>National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP)</li> </ul>
<b>Identification of priority sectors and policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Priority actions (NDSP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five sectors (National Strategy on Climate Change 2010)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Six sectors (NCCS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Action Plan for GHG Emissions Reduction (RAN-GRK)</li> <li>ICCSR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 Strategies (National Climate Change Strategic Plan NCCSP)</li> </ul>
<b>Action plan /strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan (draft)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Action Plan for Climate Change (draft)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action Plans by line ministries, and local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RAN-GRK,</li> <li>Local action plan on GHG emission reduction (RAD-GRK) underway</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REDP, Energy Conservation Plan</li> </ul>

- Progress in mainstreaming process observed in all five countries  
 → Difference in leading agencies for mainstreaming: developmental planning agency vs environmental ministry
- Efforts to ensure NAMA's contribution to SD** by using existing sectoral policies and programmes (EE, RE, forestry, agriculture) as a starting point

# Institutional Dimension

	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Viet Nam	Indonesia	Thailand
<b>National decision-making process</b>	• National Climate Change Committee	• National Steering Committee on Climate Change	• National Climate Change Committee	• National Council on Climate Change (DNPI)	• National Climate Change Committee
<b>Existing institutional arrangements for mitigation efforts</b>	• REDD+ • Green growth strategy	—	• Various sectoral initiatives REDD+ • Green growth strategy	• Various sectoral and local initiatives	• NCCSP • REDP • Energy Efficiency Plan • BKK's low carbon action plan
<b>Task allocations on NAMAs formulation</b>	• MOE seeks playing a coordination role	—	• MONRE taking a coordination role	• BAPENAS taking a coordination role	• Thai Greenhouse gas Organization playing a coordination role

- **Establishment of cross-ministerial decision-making process** in all five countries  
→ Further analysis needed to examine how they actually work
- **Observed institutional congestion** among NAMA-related initiatives  
→ REDD+, green growth strategies/RM
- Limited capacity of coordinating bodies (esp. MOE/MONRE); various sectoral initiatives

# Framing Questions: Mainstreaming

- Common perception over the importance of mainstreaming, but further analysis is needed on
  - how to enhance actions through further promoting such process
  - how to reconcile climate change with other competing priorities

1. Updates of mainstreaming:  
**What kind of mainstreaming actions are taken domestically?**

2. Role of development/planning ministry:  
**To what extent do they communicate with line ministries on mainstreaming?**

3. Role of finance ministry:  
**To what extent do they support / back up mainstreaming efforts, i.e. through appropriate allocation of national budgets?**

4. Challenges / Difficulties:  
**What are the major challenges for full-fledged mainstreaming? What hinders such process?**

*Taking stock of Mainstreaming*

*Identifying promoting & hindering factors*

*Seeking practical approaches for enhancing mainstreaming*



# Framing Questions: Streamlining

- Emergence of similar initiatives with possible overlaps
  - NAMAs, LEDS(Low Emission Development Strategies), GG(Green Growth) strategies, national climate change strategy / plans
  - How to synergize initiatives in a sustainable, less burden-some way to boost low carbon development

1. Existing efforts for coordination:  
**Any observed coordination efforts? To what extent such efforts are successful?**

2. Challenges / Difficulties:  
**What are the key challenges for realizing such coordination / streamlining efforts?**

3. Donor's effort for harmonization:  
**How do donors attempt to harmonize their initiatives?**

4. Possible Role of Research Community:  
**What should be the roles for research communities & international networks to best support addressing streamlining?**

*Taking stock of institutional congestion*

*Recognizing existing efforts for coordination*

*Seeking approaches for addressing institutional congestion*